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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Owing to the rather dense population which surrounds the Cache National Forest on all sides, the hunting is rather indifferent. In fact, one sort of game, the elk, has been entirely driven from this area. In order to protect the other game and insure its preservation for the future, it has been necessary for the States of Idaho and Utah to enact certain laws for the protection and preservation of the remaining fish and game animals.

SYNOPSIS OF STATE GAME LAWS FOR IDAHO AND UTAH.

IDAHO.

Licenses must be had by all except female residents of Idaho, children under 12 years of age, and Civil War veterans. Details of the State game laws to date are found on the back of your license.

UTAH.

Licenses must be had by all except female residents of Utah, and children under 13 years of age. Details of the State game laws to date are found on the back of your license. The laws specifically prohibit fishing in certain parts of Logan River and give special rules for fishing in Bear Lake.

FEDERAL LAWS.

BIRD LAW.

All migratory game and insectivorous birds are protected by Federal as well as State law.

The migratory game birds are:

All waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swan.

All cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

All rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora.

All shore birds including avoctes, curlew, dow-

All shore birds including avoctes, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellow legs.

All pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

A closed season is provided for until September 1, 1918, on the following of the above-named game birds. Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sand hill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew, and all shore birds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or Jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow legs.

All other migratory game birds may be taken in Idaho, subject to the bag limits provided by the State law, between sunrise and sunset from September 1 to December 15.

It is unlawful to kill any of the following named insectivorous migratory birds within the State of Idaho at any season:

Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, fly catchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, night hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

PENALTIES.

Violations of this law shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment for each offense.

FIRE LAW.

An Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, provides: that whoever shall wilfully set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass upon the public domain, or shall leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both. Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest,

whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber or other inflammable material upon the public domain or Indian reservation, shall, before leaving, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

TRESPASS.

Tearing down, mutilating, or destroying Forest Service notices or signs within a National Forest and the unauthorized appropriation, damage, or destruction of property of the United States used in the administration of the National Forests constitutes trespass, which may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or 1 year's imprisonment, or both.

An act of trespass is:

Having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands, camp refuse, or debris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands or being or going thereon and depositing in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon the National Forests any substance, or substances, which pollute or are liable to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Forest officers are empowered to arrest without warrant for the above offenses.

Forest officers are ex-officio game wardens and are empowered to make arrests for violations of certain regulations necessary to the preservation of the National Forests.

REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

The National Forests belong to the people.

Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Cache National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

For synopsis of State Game Laws and Federal Laws see pages 9-12.

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MAP

CACHE
NATIONAL FOREST

AND

DIRECTIONS TO

CAMPERS AND TRAVELERS

point. There is no ter River Ranger Station.

the Ice Cave.

Leaving the divide toward Franklin, an excellent view is obtained of Gem Valley and Cache Valley. Cub River is reached at a point near the Cub River Ranger Station. Excellent fishing is found in Cub River, and a trip to the source of this stream, two miles above the ranger station, is interesting, since the whole volume of the river comes out at a single point. There is no telephone connection at Cub point.

indirect and is practicable for wagons only.

Or returning from Bear Lake, a trip may be made over the Paris-Franklin State wagon road to Franklin, Idaho, traversing Paris Basin, a high grassy meadow. Just north of Paris Basin are found Dry and Green Basins, while within Paris Basin is found and Green Basins, while within Paris Basin is found

From Bear Lake a trip may be made to Montpelier, through Paris, the county seat of Bear Lake County. Continuing through Montpelier, a wagon road extends to Afton, and from thence a trip can be made to Yellowstone Park. This route is somewhat

Or a trip can be made to Bear Lake through Strawberry Valley, Round Valley, and Garden City to Fishhaven. Bear Lake, shown on the map, is certainly worth a trip. This lake is 19 miles long and 7 miles wide at its widest place. An excellent automobile road extends around the lake, touching at the two towns last mentioned, with Hot Springs at the two towns last mentioned, with Hot Springs near the northeast corner of the lake and Laketown at its extreme south end.

vicinity. Continuing, they can return to Ogden through either Logan or Hyrum, thence by Wellsville to Brigham City, and return.

the customary topography.

Other trips across the Forest are available.

Persons from Ogden and Salt Lake City can traverse
Ogden Canyon, through Huntaville, and up Beaver
Creek over a poor road, to the head of Blacksmith's
Fork, thence down Blacksmith's Fork to the HardWare Ranch. They will find excellent fishing in this

The wagon road from Red Banks camp over to Garden City is rather poor in places, but it can be traveled either by horse-drawn or motor vehicles. In passing over the divide, three very interesting sinks are seen. These sinks are the result of water finding an outlet through the limestone rocks below instead of draining off from the surface and forming instead of draining off from the surface and forming

A horseback ride up Beaver Creek past the Horse Lakes, through Danish Pass to Logan River is well worth while.

A popular camp ground in this vicinity is found at the Red Banks Spring, from which place side trips may be made to White Pine Lakes, Maoma Peak, and Mt. Magog. The former peak is the higher and is just under 10,000 feet in altitude.

Tony Grove Ranger Station is located 12 miles from the forks. This station is occupied almost continuously during the summer months, although the ranger may be out during the day time.

If you desire to extend your trip up the canyon beyond the forks, a trip along the left-hand tork of the river is delightful. The splendid scenery continues beyond the Horsehoe Bend. Many delightful camping spots are passed on this road, such as the famous Cottonwood Cave and Rick Spring.

ary signs placed by the County Commissioners at various places along the canyon.

The most popular trip, which, however, is a rather short one, is from Logan Canyon to the Forks, a distance of 13 miles. The scenery in Logan Canyon is said by well-informed persons to rival that of the Alps. Logan River is abundantly stocked with trout each year. Owing to the large number of people fishing in the streams, it requires considerable skill to eath a good string, The road in the canyon, while good, is rather narrow, and in the canyon, while good, is rather narrow, and longan Canyon will do well to observe the caution.

The following descriptions of routes and campgrounds may be of assistance in planning your summer outing.

Remember that these mountain streams furnish the domestic water supply for campers, and farmers and the public generally in the valleys below you.

Do not contaminate the water in springs

When you establish camp, dig a hole at a safe distance from the water and throw into it all camp refuse. When camp is moved it will take but a minute to fill the hole and bury all noxious and unsightly rubbish. You will then leave a clean, sanitary camping ground for the next visitor.

Do not leave camp fires burning, and bury all camp refuse.

every traveler is necessary.

If the Forest is to serve its highest purpose it must be protected from fire and kept clean and sanitary. To do this the hearty cooperation of

The headquarters of the rangers in charge of the various districts of the Forest are indicated on the map.

phone No. 327).

The Forest Service has erected and maintains many miles of telephone line on this Forest for fire protection purposes. There is a telephone at nearly every lookout point and ranger station. You are conduct of your private business while traveling or staying on the Forest. You can help us protect the Forest by using these telephones to report fires or other damage to the nearest ranger or supervisor.

The headquarters of the Forest Supervisor.

The headquarters of the Forest Supervisor in charge of the Cache National Forest are in the Eederal Building, Logan, Utah (Tele-

The forest officers know all the roads, trails, and camping places. They can give you information that will help make your stay on the Forest a pleasant one. You will do well to call at the stations and leave your name, address, and the place where you can be located. The rangers ride continuously through the Forest. If you are needed in case of sickness, accident or business, word can be sent to you if your route of travel is known.

children. You are free to use the camping places, welcome to all the wood you need for camp fires, feed for your horses, and to fish in the streams and hunt in the mountains in accordance with the game laws of the State. Use but do not abuse these

The Government is spending thousands of dollars each year to protect the timber and other resources of this Forest. It is public property which the Forest Service holds in trust for you and your

Many disastrous fires have been started from the butt of an unextinguished eigar or eigarette, the ashes from a pipe, or an unextinguished match. It requires but a little effort and forethought to drop these in the dust of the road or trail, and this thoughtfulness on your part may save as confagration with its consequent loss of life and

Yever build a camp fire in windy or exposed places where sparks are liable to be blown for considerable distances.

Build your fire in the open and not against

Never build a fire against rotten or water-soaked logs. The fire may appear to be extinguished but is liable to smolder for days.

You can see in many places the damage that has been done by forest fires in the past. Much of this damage was the result of carelessness with camp fires. Help to prevent further loss by starting fires only where you know they are safe and leave them only when you know they are safe and leave them

hastens evaporation and run-off of the soil moisture; this means less water in the streams in dry weather when it is needed for irrigation on the farms below. Erosion begins and the streams are muddy, fish are killed, ditches are clogged, and dams filled with silt. Game and stock are destroyed, and oftentimes human life is in danger. Oarelessness with fire during the dry season means forest fires. A forest fire is much easier prevented than controlled. The destruction of the sale value of timber, while it may amount to thousands of dollars, is not all the loss entailed. Several hundred ting of this timber are deprived of an opportunity to make a livelihood. The county has lost the 35 per cent of its value, ordinarily turned over to it by the Government from the gross receipts of the Forest, which is used for roads and schools. This means increased taxes on private property. The forest, ordinarily capacity of the forest or one is ruined, and the grazing capacity of the forest or op is ruined, and the grazing capacity of the forest is decreased. The destruction of the cover range is decreased. The destruction of the cover

Always clean the ground of all debris and inflammable material for a considerable distance around the fire; or dig a pit and wall it with rock. Another camper can then use the same place to build a fire.

If you are a camper or have occasion to go on the National Forest, you can assist the Forest Service in caring for this valuable property, in which your camp fire an interest, by being careful with your camp fire and by keeping your camp grounds clean, leaving them attractive to the next comer.

The National Forests are available for use and for recreation purposes. There is much beautiful scenery throughout the Cache Forest; many pleasant camp grounds; and fishing and hunting. Camp grounds are reserved for vistors in the most favored places; several hundred people make use of them

During the summer season 125,000 head of sheep and 16,000 head of eattle and horses graze upon the forest. This stock is owned by the farmers and settlers in the nearby valleys. Its value is estimated at \$1,100,000. Campers and travelers are allowed to graze their horses free of charge while traveling through the Mational Forest.

cover it thoroughly with dirt.

The waters of streams are used to irrigate nearly 800,000 acres of agricultural land. With an equalised flow of water, they are capable of developing at

Always extinguish your camp fire by pouring water on it, or, if water is not available, sover it therearely with dire-

The Cache Mational Forest has an area of 579,660 acres. The Forest includes the important watersheds of Logan River, Blacksmith Fork River, and many other streams draining into Bear River and Bear Lake. It contains over 100,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, which is directly tributary to the great agricultural districts of Cache Valley, Gem Valley, Mounam Valley, and Bear Lake Valley. The value of this timber is conservatively estimated at \$200,000. The local residents secure nearly 2,000, of the dead tiber per annum, free of charge, for domestic use. About 1,500 families are so benefited. Timber for fuel may be taken without permit by Timber for fuel may be taken without permit by

TO THE PUBLIC.

